कस्बा	जिला
4. मउरानीपुर	झांसी
5. चूनर	मिर्जापुर
6. मुवाना	मेरठ
7. देवबंद	सहारनपुर

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न हा नहीं उठता है ।

Acquisition of Estate belonging to Dr. Roerich and Devika Rani

1751. DR. ABRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any proposal from Karnataka Government for its clearance to acquire the entire estate belonging to Dr. Roerich and Devika Rani; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Ministry of Urban Development has not received any such proposal from Government of Karnataka.

(b) Does not arise.

Ambedkar Awas Yojana

1752. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH GAUTAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that amount deposited with DDA by some SC|ST applicants under Ambedkar Awas Yajana is being returned without interest, whereas interest was to be paid after one year of the date of deposit, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether DDA propose to register and give priority number to all SC,ST applicants after 20,000 extending the scope of Yojana;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the work of construction of flats would be got done by DDA through, private contractors specially under Ambedkar Awas Yojana, if so, what are the reasons for which work is being entrusted to contractors specially in the case of SCs|STs and for the rest DDA itself is going to construct the flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) DDA has reported that the amount deposited by unsuccessful applicants under Janta and LIG categories has been refunded without interest as there was no such commitment by the DDA.

(b) and (c) No, Sir, Ambedkar Awas Yojana was opened for registration of 20,000 applicants only.

(d) Work of construction of all flats is done through contractors. It is not proposed to follow a different procedure in case of flats under Ambedkar Awas Yojana.

बसंत विहार, दिल्ली में पार्कों पर अवैध कब्जा

1753. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव** : क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 6 मार्च, 1991 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में "वसंत विहार में पार्क में अवैध कब्जे' शीर्षक के अंतर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस अवैध कब्जे को हटाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं और इस संबंध में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० अरुणाचलम) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार कथित पार्क में सभी अतिक्रमणों को हटा दिया गया था। और इस समय पार्क पर किसी भी प्रकार का अनाधिकृत कब्जा/अतिक्रमण नहीं है।

Poverty in Urban Areas

1754. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poverty is as much rampant in urban areas as in rural areas of the country;

(b) whether Government have assessed the extent of poverty in urban areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any plan has been chalked out or in operation to remove poverty in urban areas, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Large scale poverty is as much a phenomenon of urban areas as of rural areas.

(b) On the basis of a survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in its 43rd Round (1987-88), the precentage of population below the poverty line in urban areas is 20.1 per cent.

(c) This Ministry is implementing two schemes for urban poverty alleviation:

(i) The Nehru Rozgar Yojana

(ii) The Urban Basic Services for the Poor.

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana was launched in 1989-90 and aims at generating employment opportunities for unemployed|underemployed persons belonging to urban households living below the poverty line|economically weaker sections of society. Within the aforementioned broad category, eligible SC|ST and women beneficiaries constitute a special target group. The Yojana consists of three schemes; the Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME), the Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) and the Scheme of Housing & Shelter Upgradation (SHASU). Under SUME beneficiaries are assisted in upgrading their technical skills and provided a 25 percent subsidy of a maximum project cost of Rs. 20,000 for SC|ST|Women beneficiaries and of Rs. 16,000 for general beneficiaries for setting-up self-employment ventures. The remaining 75 percent of the project cost is financed through loans from banks. This scheme is applicable to all urban settlements. Under SUWE, beneficiaries are provided opportunities for wage labour through the construction of economically and socially useful public assets by urban local bodies. This scheme is applicable in urban settlements with a population less than 1 lakh. Under SHASU, beneficiaries are provided training in construction trades and assisted to upgrade their dwelling units through a maximum subsidy of Rs. 1000 and a maximum loan of Rs. 3000 from HUDCO. This scheme is applicable to urban settlement with a population between 1 and 20 lakhs with a relaxation for towns having a population below one lakh in Union Territories, Goa, States located in hilly regions and hill districts of other States as defined by the Planning Commission.

The scheme of Urban Basic Services for the Poor was launched in 1990-91 and was based on the experience gained in implementing the scheme of Urban Basic Services during the VII Plan. The objectives of the revised scheme are to enable urban poor organised in community groups to have access to basic social services such as non-formal education, health-care, nutritional supplementation and allied activities in